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ment of internal water-transportation in Germany is neglected, while the much less important French system is well treated (pp. 394-95). Agricultural education and investigation in the Middle West are not mentioned, while the importance of commercial education is insisted on at every opportunity (pp. 306, 373, 384, 416, 418). The significant distinctions between the amount of agricultural products per hand and per acre are brought out only inferentially and in one instance (pp. 302-3).

The book as a whole, however, deserves hearty recommendation.

*Industrial Studies. United States.* By NELLIE B. ALLEN. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910. Pp. xii+335.

The value of this book depends less on its positive excellence than on the absence of competition in the field. A general estimate would be that the book is the best on its particular subject, but that it is decidedly not as good as it ought to be. It is a little uncertain as to just what type of student it is intended for. In character it is distinctly too juvenile for the high school, and leaves that gap still to be filled, as, in the opinion of the reviewer, Miss Coman's similar book is somewhat too difficult for the high-school student. The book contains a great deal of information relating to all kinds of subjects, and it does not seem to have sufficient backbone to give vitality to this information. The information might be tied down to the geography, but as a matter of fact the method of treatment can scarcely leave a clear geographical notion in the mind of the student, unless his previous knowledge of locational geography is much better than that of students with whom the reviewer has come in contact. The method also rejects the division into agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and transportation, which might have been made, and in this absence of differentiation transportation and manufacturing decidedly suffer. The text calls for somewhat more knowledge of economics than it supplies, and it gives no historical perspective. The information which it conveys is for the most part correct, but there are some errors of importance. In the chapter on fruit there is a discussion of apples, but no mention of the development of the apple industry in the Northwest. In the chapter on cotton there is no mention of the use of coal in New England cotton factories (p. 62). The main strength of the book is that it gives good and rather interesting stories of the following industries: cotton, sugar, fruit, wheat, corn, coal, iron, gold and silver, cattle and beef, sheep and wool, lumbering, and fishing. The illustrations are fairly good, and quite numerous.

To sum up, it seems to the reviewer that this book is suited to grade-school students, that it has not sufficient backbone to be studied by itself, but that it would be useful in connection with a course in geography.

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*Readings in American Government and Politics.* By CHARLES A. BEARD. New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. xxiii+624. \$1.90 net.

This book is one of many of a similar kind that have appeared in recent years, compiled for the purpose of saving teachers and students the trouble

of searching for illustrative material for the study of politics and history. The first part, called "Historical Foundations," has extracts on colonial origins of American institutions, the federal and state constitutions, and the early history of parties. Part two, entitled "The Federal Government," has selections drawn from a wide variety of sources, and treats of the powers and work of the President, congress, the judiciary, and such subjects as taxation, commerce, national resources, etc. Part three is called "State Government," but has chapters on municipal as well as local government and functions.

The selections are by no means confined to original sources, some, in fact, being taken from articles in the *Arena*, *Nation*, *Forum*, etc. On the whole, however, official documents are used, such as the *Congressional Record*, reports to legislatures, and departmental reports of state and city officials and boards. The collection is a useful one, and should be found in every high-school library. The book would have been more useful if additional bibliographies and references had been appended to each chapter.

*Select Orations Illustrating American Political History.* By SAMUEL BAN-  
NISTER HARDING. New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. xxx+519. \$1.25 net.

The justification for another selection of orations to illustrate American history is, according to the preface of this book, "the lack hitherto of any adequate collection of American political orations which comes in the compass of a single volume." Necessarily not many speeches can be included in a single volume, even when the speeches are abridged. Nevertheless the selections have been well made and the introductions, prefixed to each, are helpful. There is an introduction on oratorical style by Professor Clapp, who also provides notes on the style and structure of each selection. Some will still prefer to use Johnston's *American Political Orations* in four volumes, but for a one-volume work this is by far the best to be had.

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*Caesar's Gallic War*, Books I-IV and Selections from V-VII. Edited by  
JOHN C. ROLFE and ARTHUR W. ROBERTS. New York: Scribner, 1910.  
Pp. xcvi+443.

Among the numerous editions of Caesar which are available today there are few which present so attractive an appearance as this. The text is unusually clear. The notes are printed as if they were really meant to be read. The vocabulary presents a more open page than the usual school-book vocabulary and can be used without undue strain on the student's eyes.

The references to the Latin grammars have been relegated to the introduction, with the result that the student is much more likely to find in the notes the explanations which he needs. The grammatical introduction, together with the notes, is intended to contain all that is necessary to understand the syntax of Caesar. It would seem, however, that if the book is to be used independently of a grammar there should have been a summary of forms as well as of syntax. The editors state that they have been somewhat conservative in the retention of